THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month, - - - - - - - - - - $ 3 00
" 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 8 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 3 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. [No. 84.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	86 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religions and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

From the Observer.

THE ELECTION.

On Thursday next, the 28th instant, the soldiers in the army, whether within or without the State, will be entitled to vote for Governor, and for Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of their respective counties, provided they would be qualified to vote in those counties if at home as citizens. On Thursday week, the 4th of August, the election will be concluded by the voting of the people in the State.

We have no shadow of doubt about the result of the election. It would be deeply humiliating if we were obliged to entertain a supposition that the people of North Carolina would discard a patriot and statesman like Gov. Vance, and substitute a political trickster like W. W. Holden. Compare the men: Gov. Vance has ever been a true man, consistent in his political principles, always a Whig until the war obliterated old parties, and then a Confederate only, showing his faith by his works, entering the army at once as a private, and remaining in it in the positions to which he was promoted till the people called him to the Executive chair. Holden began life in 1840 as a log-cabin Whig, making speeches for Harrison and writing eulogies of Clay. Not "getting on" at this, he abandoned the Whig party, and, as "one renegade is worse than ten Turks," he became, as the organ of the Democratic party, the most bitter reviler of Clay and all the ablest and most virtuous of his former party friends. From being praised by him as a demi-god, Clay was denounced by him as a gambler, and murderer, and such like. When Mr. Clay died Holden praised him again, and recently he has unblushingly admitted that his abuse of one of these distinguished Whigs (Gov. Graham) was merely "for party purposes." So it was doubtless in regard to them all. Who can rely upon a man who thus in effect admits that he did not believe what he said in his own paper, but that he only said it for party purposes? Pursuing this view of his course, we find Holden a candidate for the office of Governor before a Convention of the Democratic party at Charlotte in 1858. Failing to get the nomination, and then failing in 1860 to be elected State Printer, he turned upon his Democratic friends with a malignity even greater than that which had marked his conduct to his old Whig friends. The approaching culmination of his long labors to bring about secession showed him that the people were opposed to secession. His secession "principles" at once gave away and he became an anti-secessionist, even denying at one time that he ever had been a secessionist. He run as the candidate of the anti-secessionists in Wake. When Lincoln's Proclamation summoned us all to war, he became a war man, was again a candidate, was elected to the Convention, voted in that body for secession, voted us into the war and into the Southern Confederacy, and pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain these his votes. He remained a war man for about two years, encouraging—(by *words*, not by *deeds*, for he never entered the army as Vance did)—the government, the soldiers, and the people in its prosecution by appeals, apparently patriotic, to fight the war till we triumphed and secured our independence, urging that we could not with honor or safety cease to fight or make overtures for peace so long as the foot of an invader was upon our soil. And at the end of years he changed again. He became aware that everybody desired peace, and thereupon set up to be the leader of a new party—a peace party—hoping that at last the great object of his inordinate ambition might be attained—that as everybody was for peace, everybody would vote to make the man Governor who pretended that *he* could do more than any one else to obtain it. *He* knows that he has no power to move a finger towards peace; that if he were a dozen Governors no peace could be made, or even negotiations for peace commenced, till Lincoln's consent is obtained. And he knows that Lincoln, instead of inclining to peace, would be encouraged, if he were elected, to prosecute the war. But he thinks that there are thousands, less sensible than himself, who may be gulled by their own desires for peace and his professions of ability to obtain it.

And so he next sets in to ridiculing and reviling "the last dollar and the last man"—that is, himself. He eats all his own words about the dishonor of offering to negotiate while the foot of an invader is on our soil. He encourages the Yankees and discourages the Confederates. His editorials are printed in the Yankee papers and in extras and scattered by the million over the Yankee States, to encourage the Yankee men to volunteer, the Yankee soldiers to fight, the Yankee capitalists to lend their money, on the supposition that North Carolina was about to go back into the vile Yankee Union. And the conclusion was a most natural one. The *Standard* was filled with the writhings of Holden and his friends in bitter denunciation of the Confederate administration, in discouraging views of the hopelessness of our cause, and in open declarations of a desire for the "constitution and the Union as it was." While these contents of the *Standard* are thus circulated by the million at the North, no paper copies them at the South. While they encourage the North, they are only calculated to discourage the South.

During the two years of which we have spoken, the first of the war, Holden fastened himself on to a new party, the 'Conservative par'y,' composed mainly of old whigs, by whom his abuse of his old Democratic friends was highly relished. The selfish purpose of this change was not so apparent at first. The public only saw that he vilified Bragg, and Reid, and Ellis, and Person, and others, his old Democratic cronies, and praised Graham and Vance and such life-long whigs. He used Gov. Vance's immense personal popularity until he supposed that he had transferred it to himself, and then—change once more—he became his bitter reviler, as we believe he had long been his bitter enemy. From the day that Col. Vance wrote his letter of acceptance of the public demand that he should be a candidate for Governor, on the 15th of June, 1862, and addressed that letter to the Editors of the *Observer*, we think that Holden has been the enemy of Gov. Vance. He pretended friendship just so long as was necessary to perfect his own ambitious schemes. This Spring he supposed his time had come. His vanity persuaded him that his arrangements were perfect to supplant Gov. Vance, that the people and the soldiers would desert the Governor and vote for himself. How little foundation there is for this supposition may be inferred from the fact that in every instance in which he or his other organ has named a prominent gentleman as his supporter, that gentleman has denied the soft impeachment and declared for Vance. As with these leading gentlemen, who are so influential as to be specially named, so it will be found as to the great mass of the people. The intelligence of the State is *for* Vance and *against* Holden—for the man who has confessedly made the best Governor in the Confederacy, who has clothed our soldiers and fed their families and made millions for the State treasury by his sagacious blockade operations, who has upheld the Laws of his State and of the Confederacy, who has fought for our indepeneence, spoken for it and written for it, and is ready to die for it; and against the man who never did anything for the cause except to give it *words, words, words*, and who abandoned the cause as soon as it seemed to look gloomy—the very moment that a brave and true-hearted man would seize to brace himself up against despondency and desertion. The times require a true man, a consistent man, a brave man; not one who is afraid to face the people of any part of the State; not one who, when danger is far off, cries out, 'Let them come on! I am ready for them!' and when they do come, gets out of his own back door, and into the back door of a place of safety, leaving his property and his family at the mercy of a mob. The times, we say, require a man of different stamp from all this—such a man as Gov. Vance has proven himself to be, not such a man as W. W. Holden has proven *himself* to be.

A SURE TEST.

Stronger than all certificates—however conclusive these may be, or however respectable their makers—as to Mr. Holden's feelings and designs towards the Confederate States, is the credence furnished by his paper, the Raleigh *Standard*. We need not restate this, but we ask every one of his readers to look at his paper and judge. And here is the test which every man can apply: If I read no other paper than the Raleigh *Standard*, with what nation would I conclude North Carolina to be at enmity? with the Confederate States, or with the United States?

If any body can find anything in the Raleigh *Standard* really indicating hostility to any Government except that of the Confederate States, or to any individuals except citizens of the Confederate States, he has keener sight than we have, and we read the *Standard* pretty thoroughly.—*Fay. Observer.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of ISAAC BROWN as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office in Jones County. 88—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

☞ Pitt county.

For the Senate,
Dr. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the House of Commons,
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
77—te. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 13, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your sufrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. DUKE.

May 16. 6—w3m.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasure: in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERTificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
89—tf. C. S. Depository.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. (SEAL.)

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.

July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,888 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 82—d&w1m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weig ed.

W. A. THOMPSON.

July 20, 1864. 78—td.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
88—td. Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the result of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 galloas, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 7.—1mpd.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
71—d11tw2tpd. (For Sassafras Fork Express.)

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

THE

Illustrated Mercury! Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
24	Wm J Clarke,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
25	H M Rutledge,		Jas T Adams,
26	John R Lane,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos G Webb,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Eac J Proffitt,	
29	Wm B Creasman,		
30	Frank M Parker,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
31	John V Jordan,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
32		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
33			
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 29, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Result of the Army Vote—Gov. Vance leaves Holden far in the distance.

On yesterday the soldiers voted for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of the various counties in this State. The strongest argument that can be urged upon the people of the State as to their duty in the matter of the election of Governor is that contained in the returns we publish this morning from the vote of the soldiers.

The following is the vote cast by the soldiers in and around this city:

	Vance.	Holden.
Camp Holmes,	162	3
Fair Ground Hospital,	64	2
Wayside "	30	2
Pettigrew "	67	27
Peace Institute Hospital,	45	10
Quartermaster's Department,	106	2
	474	46
	46	
Vance's majority,	428	

At the Pettigrew Hospital the county vote was, High 9, Russ 4, Ray 1. Senate, S. H. Rogers 8, Jones 6. Commons, Utley 6, Fowle 7, Laws 6, Alford 5, Rogers 5, Richardson 5.

At Camp Holmes, Sion H. Rogers 13, Jones 0.—Commons, Fowle, Laws, and Utley, each 13, Richardson, Rogers, and Alford each 0.

The following returns are of the most cheering character:

	Vance.	Holden.
Barringer's Brigade,	955 maj.	
Kinston,	551	25
Wilson,	134	1
Goldsboro',	182	2
Dixon's Battery,	96	0
Greensboro',	30	0
Fayetteville,	133	9
25th Regt.,	813	87
Lexington,	92	4
Kittrell's	55	2
Lynchburg,	242	18
Weldon,	153	1
Cumming's Battery,	26	0
Rowan Artillery,	157	0
Salisbury,	185	4
	3304	153
	153	
Vance's maj.	3151	

Add to the above Vance's majority in Raleigh, and his majority as far as heard from before we go press is 3579.

The Next Legislature.

We have had very little to say during the progress of the present canvass about the candidates for the Legislature in the various counties, because we have taken it for granted our friends were quite able to take care of themselves, without any assistance at our hands. But it is very important that good and true men be elected; for now, more than ever before, is a time when we need wise and safe legislation. We want no old party hacks, no political tricksters or wireworkers, who are more for party than country—but we want men who will have an eye single to the best interests of the State, and to the honor and glory and general welfare of the Confederacy. If it be not too late for a note warning to reach the people, we would advise our friends in those counties where there is an excess of candidates who are favorable to the election of Gov. Vance, if there are opposing candidates favorable to Mr. Holden's election, to discard all other considerations and go for the strongest man; for it is to be feared, if our friends do not exercise proper discretion, that a few Holden men may be thus elected to the Legislature. If such a thing should happen, it will be a source of deep regret. Therefore, let all unite and vote for the strongest men for the Legislature, and all will be well.

We have not the slightest apprehension that there will be a majority of Holdenites elected to the Legislature, for there are not Holden candidates in one third of the counties in the State; but for the honor and good name of North Carolina, we trust the Legislature may be unanimous.

☞ We call attention to the recantations of a number of "Heroes" as published in this paper from the Salisbury *Watchman*. We advise all who have been deluded into this vile concern to do likewise, before it is too late. It is much better to repent and atone for a bad act than to persevere in it after you have discovered your error. Come out, we repeat, before it is *too late*.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* very truthfully says:

'It may be said of the war which Black Republicanism has waged for the emancipation of Southern negroes that it has resulted only in the enslavement of Northern whites. Nothing is left them of their former state but the 'old flag,' and because its stars still shine above their heads, they do not see that they are at the antipodes.'

☞ We invite attention to an able article in this paper, taken from the Fayetteville *Observer*, in review of the political career of W. W. Holden. Do not fail to read it.

☞ The article headed "Convention" in our issue of yesterday should have been credited to the Daily *Citizen*. The omission was accidental.

"Heroes" in Chatham.

The following is an extract of a letter that has been addressed to Gov. Vance, by a number of very respectable gentlemen in Chatham county:

"Circumstances have recently come to the knowledge of the undersigned, and to others, which leave no doubt that there is real danger to the loyal people of Chatham at this time. Among these circumstances, I will enumerate a few: Deserters from the army, after defying the power of the State and Confederate Government, for several months past, and committing many acts of a flagrant character, have recently banded themselves together and gone in the open day to the houses of men of known loyalty, and by force seized all the fire arms, while the owners thereof were absent. We have heard of as many as fifteen or twenty guns thus secured; and these villians are still continuing this robbery, a case having happened only day before yesterday. We learn that the avowed purpose in collecting these arms, is to enable said deserters to get to the polls *armed* on the day of the election, as they have been advised to do by their leader, W. W. HOLDEN."

These men are all members of the "H. O. A's," and are said to have been emboldened in their career of lawless violence, since the recent announcement in the Raleigh newspapers, that a *lawyer of character* had declared that the "H. O. A's" were no more criminal than Masonry.

It is also stated that there are now three candidates for the Legislature and the Sheriffalty in Chatham, who are daily charged with being members of the "H. O. A's," and they do not deny it. Indeed one of them has openly declared that he has been a member and taken one degree. These men are all champions of Holden, on the stump. It is vey much feared in Chatham that they will overawe the people and take possession of the polls, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent it.

It was stated, a few day's ago, in Mr. Holden's organ, that the Supreme Court, upon consultation, had informally decided that there was nothing criminal in the organization of the "H. O. A's." This is not true; they have not informally, or otherwise, expressed any opinion on the subject.

Let Every Man Vote.

We regret to learn from several sources that there are *anti*-Holden men in a number of counties, who have said they will not vote at all in the present election for Governor. Surely, surely, if these men are honest and at heart opposed to Holden and would prevent his election, they will forego the little petty objections they may have, and go like patriots to the polls on the 4th day of August, and vote for Zebulon B. Vance. Let them remember that a refusal to vote at all is equivalent to voting for W. W. Holden. And let it also be remembered that, by *not voting*, *one anti*-Holden man might cause Holden's election.

We do not claim for Gov. Vance that which no man ever yet attained, *perfection*. We do not claim for him infallibility. But, under all the circumstances, considering the difficulties he has had to encounter and the many he has overcome in his administration, and the eminent success that has crowned his efforts, we say *no man* could have guided the ship of State more successfully than he has done. He is therefore entitled to the confidence of the people. Will that confidence be withheld at the ballot box? Surely not—we believe not.

"Negotiations for Peace."

We call especial attention to the article we publish in to-day's paper taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* under the above caption.

We invite more particular attention to the following paragraph:

"Let us have an armistice—let the armies be withdrawn from the States of the Confederacy, and negotiations opened, and discussion of the terms of peace undertaken; and if the Union can be restored, if there is any possibility of compromise, the recognition of the Confederate States would not stand in the way. If it can be shown more to our advantage to return to the United States, it is an easy matter for the States which compose the Confederacy to undo their work."

We fully endorse the above proposition. It is based on the platform upon which Valandigham, Long, Wood, and other leading 'peace men' of the North stand. We feel fully convinced, that if we can have an armistice, whether as the result of our recognition, or not, and the people of the two sections can 'reason together,' there will be no more war—but that we will have peace on the basis of our independence and nationality. Unless this is done indefinite interminable war only is in store for us.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* sets forth the indisposition of Great Britain to involve herself in hostilities with any great power, and gives the general policy of that power towards other nations, as follows:

It is unreasonable to make bitter reflections upon the English nation for this caution. England is only desirous to go on peacefully, minding her own business, civilizing her fellow-creatures by a liberal and not ungainful traffic, christianizing her heathen, through Manchester manufactures, binding in the golden chain of commerce all the nations of the world, and harnessing them to the car of 'progress.' She wants no wars for her part; and if other nations are so wicked as to fight, her benignant mission is to make the most of that quarrel, in money. She willingly allowed France to do most of the fighting for her in China, being well assured that she would beat France out of the market. Let who will conquer the world, she will clothe it. The French have just conquered Cochin China, and have been flattering themselves that they will have a noble trade with that country in vain; England has already taken the measure of the Cochin Chinese for breeches. Even when she herself is drawn into a war, as lately in the Crimea, she contrives to pay its expenses by opening new outlets for her manufactures. Thus, all the time the allied fleet held the Black Sea, there was an enormous demand for Manchester goods, in all the Turkish ports, to pay for Circassian slaves. There is no event that the ingenious English nation cannot turn to account in the interests of civilization and 'human progress.'

OLD ABE ON CONGRESSMEN.—The other day, as the President and a friend were sitting on the steps of the House of Representatives, the last session closed, and the members filed out in a body. Abraham looked after them with a serious smile. 'That reminds me,' said he, 'of a little incident when I was a boy; my flat boat lay up at Alton, on the Mississippi, for a day, and I strolled about the town. I saw a large stone building, with massive walls, not so handsome, though, as this; and while I was looking at it, the iron gateway opened, and a great body of men came out. 'What do you call that?' I asked a bystander. 'That,' said he, 'is the State Prison, and those are all the thieves going home Their time is up.'

YELLOW TICKETS.—The Raleigh *Progress*, and we think, the *Standard* also, has had a good deal to say about yellow tickets for Gov. Vance. In the last *Progress* that has reached this office—we got none yesterday, we found enclosed a slip of tickets, with Mr. Holden's name for Governor, printed on yellow paper.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Richmond *Whig* is now issued twice a day—a morning and evening edition. It is also announced that this journal will receive daily special telegrams from all the points of military operations. The *Whig* has also adopted the feature of appropriating a column in its evening issue to the 'Spirit of the Morning Press.'

The Rev. Mr. Rankin, who initiated Rogers and Stirewalt into the association of H. O. A., is a local Methodist preacher living in this county.—His name is John D. Rankin. We mention this because there is another Rev. Mr. Rankin well known in this section of the State to whom injustice might be done.—*Daily Watchman.*

From the Daily Watchman.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been deluded into joining the association known as the 'Heroes of America,' and having become thoroughly convinced that the principles and objects of that association are all wrong in themselves, and especially in their use and application in the South, we take this method to make our renunciation of it.

We were initiated into the secrets of this association by Rev. Mr. Rankin.

Hoping our neighbors and acquaintances will forgive our error, and affirming our steady and undeviating devotion not only to the Confederate cause, but also our fidelity to those who are bound in its fate, with a prayerful sense of humility in the circumstances of our case, we subscribe, etc.

J. C. RODGERS,
W. H. STIREWALT.

Salisbury, July 25, 1864.

The names of several persons in this county who have heretofore renounced connection with this association were withheld from publication at the time for reasons which probably no longer exist, and we therefore subjoin them, to-wit:

J. M. Brawley, Sidney H. Hart, A. W. Howterton, Wm. Shaver.

It must be manifest to all who have entered this vile association that the secrecy of the thing is gone. Those who have come out of it cannot and should not, if they were so disposed, permit it to work on without exposing those who persist in it. We would again urge *all* who have polluted themselves with this to come out of it, the more speedily the better. Go before some Magistrate and make a clean breast of it, for it will surely find out those who omit to do so.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the following from the Rev. Mr. Rankin with request to publish. Mr. Rankin spent all of Monday and part of Tuesday in visiting those whom he knew to belong to the H. O. A. society for the purpose of urging them to renounce it. He says he has been more zealously anxious to get his friends out of it than he was to get them into it.

The Rev. John D. Rankin, Local Minister of the Church, South, having been a member of the H. O. A. society, authorizes us to state that he hereby renounces all connection with said order, and declares that he was induced to join the society under the belief that there was nothing disloyal or wrong in doing so; and that he is authorized to make the same declaration for the following persons, viz:

Jno. Deal, Sen'r.	Geo. Beaver, Sen'r.
Dan'l. Beaver, Jr.	Robt. Linn, Sen'r.
Henry Sloop,	Robt. Murdoch,
John Bostian,	James Rodgers,
Adam Stirewalt,	Hez. A. Sechler,

B. C. Sechler,

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE WAR IN INDIANA.

The Democracy of Indiana are holding meetings to elect Delegates to Chicago. As a specimen of the resolves of the Conventions, the following is a fair sample:

Resolved by the Democracy of Madison county, in Convention assembled:

1. That the people of the several States composing these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; that the Union, of which this compact is the bond, is a union between the States ratifying the same, based upon their consent; and that the attempt by the Federal Government to perpetuate it by force of arms is utterly wrong, and destructive of the principles upon which it was founded.

2. That the present Abolition Administration by its wicked practices, its unparalleled corruptions, its imbecile and vacilating conduct of public efforts to subvert the liberties of the people, its repeated attempts to obliterate State lines and destroy sovereignty, is unworthy the confidence of the American people and deserves the execration of freemen.

3. That this war is the natural and necessary result of the success of the Abolition party, and was purposely brought about by the wiles and stratagems of the present Administration. It has been productive of incalculable and almost irreparable injury to both sections. It violates the precepts of Christianity, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is condemned by the civilized world, and has been conducted by those in power contrary to the ways of modern warfare, and with a base vindictiveness and disregard of right and justice that have brought disgrace upon the American name.

4. That the present war originated in an entire misconception of the principles of the Federal Union. That in proposing for its object the restoration of the Union by force, it proposed an object which was in its nature and forever must be incapable of attainment. That the history of the past three years, embracing an exertion of national resources, and an experience of national calamities, unparalleled in the history of mankind, has already demonstrated the utter hopelessness as well as to the gigantic wrong of a future continuance of the present contest persuaded, as we are, that it cannot result in the restoration of the Federal Union, as established by the Constitution of the United States, ought not to be waged for the subjugation or extermination of the people of the South, and if continued it will result in the overthrow of our liberties and the establishment of a consolidated military despotism, we are in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities and the inauguration of measures that will lead to the restoration of peace between the contending factions.

KNOXVILLE ITEMS.

We learn from the Bristol Tennessee *Gazette*, that the Federals in Knoxville are carrying things with a high hand, as usual, "treasuring up wrath for the day of wrath."

They are continuing their dastardly course towards the Southern women, whom the fortunes of war have left in their hands by reason of their occupation of East Tennessee. It is understood that they have dragged from their homes the wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughn, and have consigned them to the walls of one of their many bastiles, whilst all the females of Judge Van Dyke's family have been like their aged and venerable father, torn from their hearthstones and spirited away to some unknown prison, without the shadow of a trial, or even the formality of an accusation.

Mrs. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey and her daughter, Mrs. Burke, arrived here under flag of truce from Knoxville, a few days since. They were accompanied by Miss Carrie Law, who has for more than three months past, been held, without any charges whatever against her, as a close prisoner, during all which time she has been treated with much rigor and severity, the inhuman officials not suffering her clothing to be sent to her or even allowing her a change of raiment for a period of five weeks.

It is reported that large numbers of wounded Yankees are being transferred from the rear of Sherman's army to Knoxville, one account says that 3,000 had already reached that point, a large number have already been sent to Athens, Tenn.

The churches have been taken and converted into school rooms for niggers. Upon special application to General Carter, the negro wench who acts as head school marm, was recently placed in full possession of the old Strong mansion on Cumberland street, as a residence for herself, General Brooks and family being summarily ejected to make room for her sable majesty. Yet the low lived dogs who have come under this Federal despotism by remaining in Knoxville, tamely submit to such acts, with but here and there a word of remonstrance.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

We are much gratified at the opportunity which is presented of commenting on the recent efforts of both governments for negotiations of peace. It appears that on the 12th inst., Mr. George N. Saunders wrote to Horace Greely of the New York *Tribune*, asking a safe conduct of Prof. Holcombe, Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and himself, to Washington. Almost simultaneously, a commission from Mr. Lincoln, consisting of Col. Jacques of Illinois, and a Mr. Gilmore, appeared in the flag of truce boat of Varina, and were brought to Richmond.—The correspondence between the Confederate agents and Mr. Greely has already been published, and we add this morning the concluding letter by Professor Holcombe, of which only a summary was published yesterday.

It is not necessary to comment on the fact that, while Mr. Lincoln was rejecting the overtures of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, he was secretly sending an embassy to Richmond, nor will the public sentiment of the world fail to condemn the chicane involved in his "To Whom it May Concern" proclamation. Whatever may have been the purport of the mission of Col. Jacques and Mr. Gilmore, (not Kirk) to Richmond, it has not transpired as yet, and, though the presence of these gentlemen was known to us, we did not feel authorized to allude to it.

As for the Clifton House effort at negotiation, *chaperoned* by Mr. Saunders, we do not believe that gentleman holds any authority from President Davis to initiate peace negotiations, but that his connection has been entirely voluntary. Intimate with all classes of Yankee politicians, and well versed in their character, Mr. Saunders doubtless undertook to *start* the negotiations, and with a great deal of tact, pressed Horace Greely into the service of peace. No practical joke that Mr. Saunders has heretofore played off surpasses this in wit, ingenuity and impudence. His telegraph, when a Douglas delegate at Charleston, to Mr. Buchanan, urging him to withdraw, and making Old Buck pay the expense of the telegram, was not superior to this impressing of Greely into the service of the Confederacy as the initiator of peace.

But Mr. Lincoln will have nothing to do with any such proceedings. He will not recognize Mr. Holcombe or Mr. Clay, or even Mr. Saunders, so much as to reply to their application, but addresses to "Whom it May Concern" proclamation, that if they come "by and with authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States," and are prepared to submit to the restoration of "the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery," then "any" such "proposition which embraces the restoration of peace" will be "received and considered;" and he goes on diplomatically to say that he will meet such propositions with "liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points," and give the bearers safe conduct both ways. It can hardly be possible that Mr. Lincoln sent Colonel Jacques and Mr. Gilmore to Richmond to submit any such proposition to the "authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States," or that those gentlemen, with credentials so directed would have been permitted to leave the flag of truce boat. The *Gazette* reports that these gentlemen had two interviews with "Mr. Davis"—in quotation marks, so as to preclude the recognition of him as President Davis—and that "Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Confederacy." From our own authorities nothing has been permitted to be known as to the object of this "secret mission;" but it will come out in the Yankee papers, and turn out, we expect, a mere electioneering trick to break the force of that unfortunate rejection of Mr. Holcombe and Clay.

But we rejoice to see steps being taken for peace, no matter with how much insincerity on the part of Mr. Lincoln. The fact that he has yielded to the peace sentiment, so far as to send two gentlemen to Richmond, shows that the influence of peace is asserting its sway, and that the Dictator has been compelled to yield somewhat to it.

Let us have an armistice—let the armies be withdrawn from the States of the Confederacy, and negotiations opened, and discussion of the terms of peace undertaken; and if the Union can be restored, if there is any possibility of compromise, the recognition of the Confederate States would not stand in the way. If it can be shown more to our advantage to return to the United States, it is an easy matter for the States which compose the Confederacy to undo their work.

Without an armistice, without the armies of the United States being withdrawn from our territory, without the recognition of the Confederate States, there can be no conference, no discussion; and it remains nothing but ruinous and destructive war.—There is not a citizen of the Confederacy that does not desire most earnestly peace, but there is not one that does not prefer war to any cessation of hostilities that does not recognize our nationality. For that we have fought, and that we will have. That once yielded, we are willing to discuss any proposition for reunion, or restoration, or reconstruction, for alliances, for trade, for commerce; but that not granted the war must continue.

BRITISH OPINION OF NAVAL CHAIN ARMOR—THE GUNNERY OF THE ALABAMA.

In the House of Lords on the 4th of July the Earl of Hardwicke, adverting to the details of the recent conflict between the Alabama and the Kearsage, asked the noble duke at the head of the admiralty whether his attention had been directed to the question of protecting ships of war by chain armor. The subject was not a new one, for it had been discussed in a letter written in 1862, to the noble Lord at the head of the government by an iron master resident at Belfast, in which he drew attention to the important result which he gained by suspending chains over a ship's sides to act as a foil against shot.

The Duke of Somerset said the defence afforded by the chain plating to the Kearsage must have been very small, for it only extended over a space about thirty-six feet in length, and the chain was of the kind known as one and three-fourth inch. The firing from the Alabama could not have been good, for this strip of plating was only struck twice during the engagement; one of the shots glanced off, and the other which was the only one that hit the armor fairly pierced it and lodged in the inside of the vessel. At the same time, it was known that the Alabama entered upon the contest under great disadvantage, her powder being either very bad, and the vessel herself in a very unfit state.

Two or three years ago the admiralty made some experiments with chain armor, and the result was that with a common sixty-eight pounder and cast iron shot it was knocked all to pieces, so that against steel projectiles it would afford no defence whatever. It did not at all follow that, as a make shift, it would be better than nothing, and at long distances, as in this case, it had some advantages.—But what the admiralty had to decide was—given a certain weight, how to apply it most effectively for the defence of a ship. (Hear.) Some time ago the noble earl opposite expressed a doubt whether guns weighing six and a half tons each would not be found too heavy for broadside purposes. He has since ascertained that the two eleven inch guns on board the Kearsage, one before and the other shaft the main mast, weighed each seven and three quarter tons. The real conclusions to be drawn from the conflict between the Kearsage and Alabama, were that very powerful guns and very speedy vessels were required. The speed of the Kearsage gave her great superiority over the Alabama, which, moreover, was not built for fighting purposes, but mainly with a view to cruising. Experiments had shown conclusively that the continuous surface of armor plate yielded great advantages over interrupted surfaces like bar iron or chain covering.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Suly 28.

A telegram from Early states that the Yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, leaving over 200 wagons and abandoning 12 caissons.

Our forces hold Monterey. The Yankees retreated in great disorder.

From the north side of James river there is nothing except that the enemy's cavalry are on the Charles City road. Everything stagnant in front. The enemy came upon one of our brigades rather unexpectedly yesterday on the north side of James River, causing them to give back hastily, in doing which four pieces of our artillery fell into the enemy's hands.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 28.

Public interest is again directed to the North side of James river, below Deep Bottom, by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army, sent over for the supposed purpose of preventing our field batteries from firing on their transports.

Yesterday morning, under cover of the fog, a force of Yankees flanked and captured four guns of the Rockbridge Artillery.

During the past two or three days sharp skirmishing has taken place.

Active operations in that quarter are anticipated.

From Georgia.

MACON, July 28.

Gov. Brown to day issued a proclamation ordering aliens in the State who refused to volunteer in defence of the State, which affords them protection, to leave the State within ten days, without orders from Confederate officers attempting to protect them from active service, (favorites in civil pursuits), when the State needs all able to bear arms in front of the enemy, cannot be respected by State officers, while it is not his purpose to conflict with the Confederate government. In providing all necessary support for the army, he will execute the laws of the State, and compel all detailed persons attending to ordinary business to aid in repelling the enemy. He directs that the Confederate Government has the right to divest the State of jurisdiction over the military by mustering into service and detailing them to remain at home engaged in their common avocations. All persons claiming exemptions by the Confederate Government must be exempted by evidence of State authority, which must state that their service is indispensibly necessary.

Later from the North.

MOBILE, July 28.

A special dispatch of the 23d, says that the Memphis *Argus* of the 24th, reports Thornton's Regiment, at Plattsburg, Miss. Refugees represent him moving northward towards the Hamilton and St. Joseph railroad.

His force is represented at 2,000, and rapidly increasing by accessions from the people.

The rebels are threatening Fort Scott.

Five thousand of Price's men are supposed to be in Missouri.

Stanton has not resigned.

Semmes has not been demanded of the English Government.

Sherman claims a victory on the 20th, and the capture of 5000 prisoners.

Five thousand rebels crossed into Maryland on the 22d.

Lincoln's refusal to entertain peace propositions is reported as having a damaging effect on his election.

Henderson, Ky., is still filled by guerillas, and a fight is going on.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 28.

A special dispatch from Harrissonburg, dated the 24th, says our forces met the enemy near Winchester on Sunday afternoon. Breckenridge and Gordon's division were chiefly engaged. The former led the skirmish line. The enemy soon broke and run in all directions. We persued them to Bunker Hill, 12 miles below Winchester, and captured 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners. The enemy burnt their wagons, and threw away their guns. It was a worse stampede and route than the first Manassas battle. The victory was complete. Prisoners are still coming in. Our loss in killed and wounded is not more than 50 or 60, only 10 or 12 killed. The force of the enemy was estimated at 16,000.

THE SITUATION.

We have glorious news from the valley. Early has illustrated the memorable field of Kernstown, by completely routing the Yankee army, and driving them pell mell through Winchester, and as far beyond as the strength of his men could carry them. The prisoners lost the other day in the affair of Ramseur including Gen. Lilly, were rescued. The somewhat famous Yankee Irish Gen. Mulligan fell into our hands mortally wounded. The affair occurring on ground made lustrous by the immortal Jackson seems to have been such an one as he himself might have executed. All honor to the noble leader and heroic men who achieved the victory.

Affairs continue critical at Atlanta. The enemy remains near enough to the city to shell it with some effect, which they have gone about in their usual barbarous manner, and Sunday night strove for an hour to break through our lines, but were defeated by the intrepid Cheatham. Gen. Hood's address to his troops is the language of a brave man and therefore not afraid to let them know the truth.

The information from Petersburg, though scant, is not without significance. Grant has moved a force to his right, and is at the same time strengthening his left. These movements are hardly for his own better security, since it seems to be General Lee's policy to remain on the defensive passive as long as Grant is quiet. They cease a suspicion that the Yankee commander believes that he has heart enough again in his men to venture on something aggressive, even though it be nothing more than a raid. Concurrently with these indications, comes the information through a Philadelphia journal, that active operations are about to be resumed by Grant.

A handsome feat was performed night before last by the capture of a herd of Yankees at Deep Bottom, on the north bank of the James.

Something is said in Yankee journals about a new demonstration against Mobile, but we rather think that the pressing need for Yankee braves elsewhere will present any force appearing there that cannot be easily handled.—*Richmond Whig*, 27.

Fort Sanders has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, and now covers several acres of ground. There have been few deaths among the old residents and but one marriage to the invaders since Lieut. Baker's girl united her destiny with the Yankee Lieut. McWilliams. The old tories of the town seem to fear the contamination, as they are sending off their marriageable daughters to Cincinnati, Pottsfield, Lexington, and other points under pretence of placing them at school

J. C. Gant is endeavoring to be made a Judge by appointment from Andy Johnston in the Cleaveland circuit, whilst Dan Trewhitt is an aspirant for the position of Chancellor in room of Hon. A. G. Walker deposed.